

REMARKS

The application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated August 12, 2004.

Claims 1-28 are pending in this application, with claims 1, 13, 14, 18, and 22 being in independent form. No claims have presently been amended. It is submitted that no new matter has been added and no new issues have been raised.

Claims 1-12, 14-17, and 22-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over C.M.R. Leung "GDSA: An X.500 Directory Implementation Supporting Heterogeneous Databases-1991" (hereinafter "Leung"). Applicant has carefully considered the Examiner's comments and the cited art, and respectfully submit independent claims 1, 14, and 22 are patentable over the cited art, for at least the following reasons.

Independent claim 1 relates to a method of arranging data in a database including creating a first table adapted for storing data and having one row for each data entry and creating a second table adapted for storing data components and having one row for each component of the data.

Leung, as understood by the Applicant, relates to an X.500 directory implementation supporting heterogeneous databases and describes a DIT table and a single ENTRY table (See Leung, page 88, lines 14-16) holding detailed information about each directory object. The DIT table relates directory objects in a hierarchical fashion. The ENTRY table is the single table in Leung described as the table containing information about each directory object, with each record holding the system identifier of an object, and an attribute type of the object in normalized and raw forms. (See Leung, page 88, lines 17-19).

The Office Action notes that "Leung does not explicitly disclose step of creating a

second table adapted for storing data components and having one row for each component of data” (Office Action of 8/12/2004 page 4). The Office Action, however, contends that by disclosing two relational tables, a DIT table and an ENTRY table, it would allegedly have been obvious to modify Leung with the step of creating a second table adapted for storing data components and having one row for each component of data. (Office Action of 8/12/2004 page 4).

The Applicant respectfully disagrees. The DIT table in Leung relates directory objects in a hierarchical fashion while the second table of claim 1 is adapted for storing data components and having one row for each component of the data. The Applicant fails to see how the presence of a DIT table relating directory objects in a hierarchical fashion obviates the creation of a second table for storing data components and having one row for each component of the data. Accordingly there does not appear to be any teaching or suggestion within Leung of a second table for storing data components and having one row for each component of the data.

Therefore the Applicant submits that independent claim 1 is patentable over the cited art. Likewise, independent claims 14 and 22 are submitted to be patentable over the cited art for at least similar reasons.

Claims 13 and 18-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over C.M.R. Leung “GDSA: An X.500 Directory Implementation Supporting Heterogeneous Databases-1991” (hereinafter “Leung”) in view of Paul Barker “An Analysis of User Input to an X.500 White Page Directory Service” 1995 (hereinafter “Barker”). Applicant has carefully considered the Examiner’s comments and the cited art, and respectfully submits that

independent claims 13 and 18 are patentable over the cited art, for at least the reasons stated above as well as the following reasons.

Independent claim 13 relates to a database having a data storage arrangement including a first table directed to a hierarchy which defines a relationship between objects and configured to have one row per object, a second table directed to objects which define one or more values within each object and configured to have one row per value, and a third table directed to one or more selected components of values and configured to have one row for each component of each value.

Barker relates to an analysis of search terms users tend to use when conducting directory searches. Barker then suggests that this analysis may be used for the purposes of optimizing the way in which directories search by taking into account the search patterns of users.

Baker uses a number of illustrative tables to present the findings of this article. These tables are mainly used to provide the reader with a concise presentation of the data collected. These tables are titled TABLE I through TABLE XI. These are not *database* tables, they are figures used within the article for illustrative purposes.

The Office Action contends that Barker TABLE III obviates the use of a third table in independent claim 13. However, it is respectfully submitted that Barker TABLE III is an illustrative device and does not represent a table of a database.

Therefore the Applicant submits that independent claim 13 is patentable over the cited art. Likewise, independent claim 18 is submitted to be patentable over the cited art for at least similar reasons.

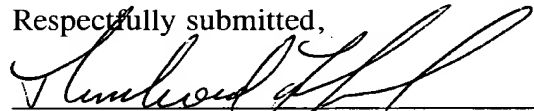
The Office is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required in connection with this amendment and to credit any overpayment to our Deposit Account No. 03-3125.

If a petition for an extension of time is required to make this response timely, this paper should be considered to be such a petition, and the Commissioner is authorized to charge the requisite fees to our Deposit Account No. 03-3125.

If a telephone interview could advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to call the undersigned attorney.

Entry of this amendment and allowance of this application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



RICHARD F. JAWORSKI

Reg. No.33,515

Attorney for Applicants

Cooper & Dunham LLP

Tel.: (212) 278-0400